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U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT**ICE Directive 4007.1: Records and Information Management****Issue Date:** January 25, 2021**Superseded:** None.**Federal Enterprise Architecture Number:** 306-112-002b

1. **Purpose/Background.** U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has the responsibility to effectively and efficiently manage all its records to meet the agency's strategic goals and mission requirements. This Directive establishes ICE policy and procedures for governing the management of records regardless of form or characteristics, created or received by ICE, consistent with Department of Homeland Security (DHS) policy and guidance. The preservation of all ICE records must be done in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies.¹
2. **Policy.** All ICE employees and contractors are required to adequately maintain, identify, capture, retain, file, dispose, and transfer all ICE records within their respective Directorate or Program Office. All ICE records are required to be preserved appropriately, easily accessible, and dispositioned at the end of their lifecycle. This includes all ICE records created or received in the course of conducting ICE business, including email, according to applicable federal and DHS regulations. All ICE records, either electronic or hardcopy, must be maintained and stored in a centralized electronic records repository in accordance with records schedules approved by ICE's Office of Information Governance and Privacy (IGP) Records and Data Management Unit (RDM) and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).²
3. **Definitions.** The following definitions apply for purposes of this Directive only.
 - 3.1. **Capstone.** Identification and capture of email records that should be preserved as permanent from the accounts of designated senior officials at or near the top of an agency who are generally responsible for agency and program policy and mission-related actions.
 - 3.2. **Disposition.** Actions taken when records are no longer needed to conduct current agency business, which include disposal or permanent preservation.
 - 3.3. **Essential Record.** Information that is essential to the continued functioning or reconstitution of an organization during and after an emergency and also essential to

¹ See 44 U.S.C. §§ 3102 – 07 and U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec., DHS Directive No. 141-01, Records and Information Management (Aug. 11, 2014).

² There are three types of records: temporary, permanent, and unscheduled. Temporary records are those determined by NARA to be destroyed at the end of their lifecycle. Permanent records are determined by NARA to have sufficient value to continue preservation as part of the National Archives. Records that do not fall under a NARA-approved records schedule cannot be legally destroyed or transferred for storage. Unscheduled records are considered permanent until a records schedule is approved by NARA. More information regarding ICE adherence to records schedules can be found in the accompanying Handbook.

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protecting the rights and interests of that organization and of the individuals directly affected by its activities.

- 3.4. Essential Records Manager.** Serves as the individual responsible for coordinating the agency's Essential Records Program and Plan.
- 3.5. Essential Records Plan.** Guidance that identifies records critical to continued agency operations in the event of an emergency and ensures that records are adequately protected and accessible.
- 3.6. Headquarters Responsible Officials (HROs).** Executive Associate Directors (EADs) of Enforcement and Removal Operations, Homeland Security Investigations, and Management and Administration (M&A); the Principal Legal Advisor; the Associate Director of the Office of Professional Responsibility; and the Assistant Directors, Officers, or equivalent positions who report directly to the Director, Deputy Director, or Chief of Staff.
- 3.7. Permanent Records.** Records appraised by NARA as having sufficient historical or other value to warrant continued preservation by the Federal Government beyond the time it is needed for administrative, legal, or fiscal purposes.
- 3.8. Records.** All recorded information made or received by a Federal agency under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or deemed appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the United States Government or because of the informational value of data they contain. Records do not include: library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes, or duplicate copies of records preserved only for convenience.³
- 3.9. Records Assistants (RAs).** Representatives within a Directorate or a Program Office responsible for assisting the Records Liaison Officers (RLOs) with day-to-day records management activities.
- 3.10. Records Liaison Officers (RLOs).** Designated representative responsible for overseeing records management activities within a Directorate or Program Office and coordinating those activities with RDM.
- 3.11. Records Schedule.** A set of instructions that provides the legal authority for retention and disposition of records grouped together in a series. It is used to indicate the length of time records must be maintained, identifies records as either permanent or temporary, and provides mandatory instructions for the disposition of records. It may also be referred to as a retention schedule.

³ See 44 U.S.C § 3301.

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3.12. Temporary Records. Records approved by NARA to be disposed of after a specified period.

4. Responsibilities.

4.1. HROs are responsible for ensuring compliance with this Directive within their Directorates and Program Offices, including the designation of RLOs and RAs.

4.2. The ICE Records Officer is responsible for:

- 1) Overseeing, developing, issuing, and implementing ICE-wide records management policy and procedures;
- 2) Conducting site assessments and compliance visits of Directorates and Program Offices to include all ICE facilities—regardless of whether they are controlled by the Government or by non-government entities (e.g., detention facilities owned and/or operated by contractors)—to evaluate record-keeping practices and provide guidance and feedback concerning any risks or vulnerabilities that may exist;
- 3) Developing and implementing records management training;
- 4) Coordinating with the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to ensure that electronic records management considerations for systems access and security controls are implemented;
- 5) Developing and implementing the Essential Records Plan; and
- 6) Establishing procedures and guidance for email records, to include Capstone.

4.3. OCIO is responsible for coordinating with the RDM basic framework for electronic records management storage that enables ICE employees and contractors to follow records management policies.

4.4. The Essential Records Manager is responsible for coordinating the agency's Essential Records Program, developing and maintaining ICE's Essential Records Plan, coordinating agency inventory of essential records, outlining measures to protect them, and annually conducting an Essential Records Risk Assessment. The Essential Records Manager periodically tests emergency plans and procedures to determine whether essential records are properly identified, protected, and managed, and also modifies plans and procedures when needed.

4.5. RLOs are responsible for:


- 1) Assisting RDM with coordination and implementation of records policies and procedures within specific Directorates and Program Offices;

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- 2) Conducting an annual records inventory;
 - 3) Ensuring that office records are managed pursuant to DHS, ICE, NARA, and Office of Management and Budget policies, as well as applicable laws and regulations; and
 - 4) Ensuring that all Directorate and Program Office recordkeeping procedures are established, implemented, and periodically updated for all electronic and hardcopy records.
- 4.6. RAs** are responsible for assisting the RLO in coordinating RIM activities for the Directorate or Program Office, including managing the transfer and retrieval of program records to or from storage facilities, the creation of box lists documenting the records maintained in storage, and assisting with the management of paper and electronic filing systems that may exist within the Directorate, the Program Office or its sub-divisions. RA functions are a secondary duty. Directorate or Program Office leadership will assign these duties as needed.
- 4.7. ICE Employees and Contractors** are responsible for:
- 1) Complying with the terms of this Directive;
 - 2) Transferring ICE records upon departure or separation and complying with the mandate to not exit with any records without prior approval from the Records Officer;
 - 3) Working with their Directorate or Program Office's RLO and/or RA to maintain, store, transfer, and/or dispose of records in accordance with law and policy; and
 - 4) Completing annual records management training.
- 5. Procedures/Requirements.** See the most current version of the *Records and Information Management Handbook* for implementing guidance and procedures.
- 6. Recordkeeping.** All records created by the RDM will be maintained in accordance with a NARA approved retention schedule.
- 7. Authorities/References.**
- 7.1.** 5 U.S.C. § 552(a), (g).
 - 7.2.** 44 U.S.C. §§ 3101 – 07.
 - 7.3.** 44 U.S.C. § 21.
 - 7.4.** 44 U.S.C. § 29.
 - 7.5.** 36 C.F.R. §§ 1220.1 – 1239.26.

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- 7.6. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec., DHS Directive No. 141-01, Records and Information Management (Aug. 11, 2014).
- 7.7. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec., Fed. Emergency Mgmt. Agency, Federal Continuity Directive 1 (Jan. 2017).
- 8. **Attachment.** None
- 9. **No Private Right.** This Directorate provides only internal ICE policy guidance, which may be modified, rescinded, or superseded at any time without notice. It is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any party in any administrative, civil, or criminal matter. Likewise, no limitations are placed by this guidance on the otherwise lawful enforcement or litigative prerogatives of ICE.



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